From Journal of the Gypsy Folk Lore Society.



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If our friends who favor us with manuscripis ; publication wish to have rejected articles returned they must in all cases send stamps for that purpose.

Trade With Canada.

The exact amount of American busi ness with the Dominion of Canada for the year ended June 30 has not yet been announced, but on the basis of trade for the eleven months ended May 31 sales for the full year must have been nearly 000,000. The figures for the fiscal year his predecessors. 1910 were \$216,000,000 and \$95,000,000. This is a gain roughly of \$50,000,000 in exports and of \$5,000,000 in imports. Ten years ago exports were \$106,000,000 and imports \$42,500,000. This increase is gratifying from every

into operation as they have not hitherto. horseback is not necessarily a rider. It is particularly to be hoped that with freer play of those forces the southward To mention no living names, Governor porary ripple in market conditions.

value of that surplus last year was only ing c

border for the decision of the matter, referendum. but the probability is that, whatever may be the route thereto, the issue will end in Canadian approval of the agreement. Having reached a sound and sensible conclusion of the question the United States can sit complacently and watch the Canadian struggle. Meanwhile we shall probably sell the Canadians some \$25,000,000 worth of merchandise every month and buy from them about \$10,000,000 worth. It is for

jority in the House without friction or man aggression would be slight. ill feeling. He has not been compelled For France this price would mean reis not afraid of the volunteer guardians their bray or how effective their meth-

ods of achieving publicity. Mr. Underwood seems to have the qualifications that reasonable persons 70 He is handicapped by hailing from un- said to have placed upon granting a free changed considerably with us. electors with a sane man as its leader.

God Bless Thy Lungs, Good Knight!

Only last week the Hon. WOODROW the unbelievers of what he "owed to knighthood and to chivalry." A sort of chivalresque blast upon the bugle of challenge and defiance, preparing the world for the triumphant entry of the Knight of the Sorrowful Countenance. A Sea Girt despatch to the Tribune paints him in the act of witching the Jerseys with such horsemanship as his comparatively short but severe practice on the hobby had hardly led his devotees to hope:

"SEA GIRT, N. J., July 23.-Special.-Governor Wilson is occupying the 'Little White House at Camp Wilson, which was formally opened yes terday by the arrival of the Second and Third Regiments.

Upon the arrival of the troops Governor Wil. son, accompanied by his personal aid, Colone ARCHIBALD ALEXANDER Indulged in a horseback ride over the roads adjacent to the encampment It was the Governor's first appearance in New Jersey in the saddle, but, being a native Virginian \$270,000,000 and purchases about \$100,- he proved to be a better horseman than some o

A better horseman than some of his predecessors! Cold and doubtless calumnious words, the petty sneer of a petty and reactionary spirit. With no wish to pry into the bowels of unwelcome truth, it may be said that some of point of view; to some it is so satisfac- his predecessors were pupils of Mr. tory as to foster a belief that the nat- NATHANIEL WINKLE'S manège and rode ural process of growth should not be like-well, Governors. In full comity disturbed, that the development is to a neighbor State talk not of them, rapid enough as it is. This view is but look and pass. "I never see him [a narrow and indefensible. The currents Governor nameless here forevermore of commerce have been checked by ob- mounted on his charger without thinkstacles for whose removal Congress has ing of a quart of soft soap riding a Bacnow done what it can. If the Canadians trian camel full of Medford rum." In agree to the removal of those impedi- some such words was our green, unments, as in all probability they will, knowing youth first taught that dignithe natural forces of trade will come taries are human and that a man on

But there is a measure in these things

movement of merchandise will be con- Roger Wolcott of Massachusetts was siderably enlarged; yet just that ex- a fine sight on a horse, and Governor pansion is a bugaboo of the opponents Hill of New York was not. Perhaps of the agreement. An appreciable in- there is no more reason why a Governor crease in the volume of business in both should be an impressive horseman than directions is to be looked for, but there that he should play the German flute will be no such flood of shipments into with taste and discretion; only in his either country as to cause even a tem- processional and hieratic character, , and especially when surrounded by the Canada's fiscal year ends March 31. gauds of war, it is more agreeable to The returns for the year ended March, his feelings and the onlockers if he 1911, show total exports of \$290,000,000, doesn't look like a sacrificial victim. of which a little more than 50 per cent. Cows have been the steeds of state in went to the United Kingdom and the some parts of the country, for Congress-British colonies and 40 per cent. was men at least if not for Governors; a cow sent to this country. It may be as- seems nearer to the "American farmer" sumed that under the operation of the somehow; Jimmy Martine would almost pending agreement a part, and possibly certainly choose to come cowback bea considerable percentage, of Canada's fore the people; cowback, bullback, surplus of farm and field crops would muleback, what matters the ridden if only Austria and Spain to support Gercome to this country. Yet the total the rider's heart be true to the produc- many, since the United States can have

15 per cent, from other countries. Of Tribene despatch mistaken when it which the splendid domes and graceits exports, 38 per cent, came to this calls Sir Woodrow "a Virginian"? We ful minarets are easily distinguished country, 48 per cent, went to the United don't care for the books any more than marks from the Golden Horn to the Sea Kingdom and 14 per cent, elsewhere, he cares for his. Myths and legends of Marmora. Near by are the buildings The United States can increase its cling to heroic and demigodly person- of the War Department, soldiers' barracks de purchases from Canada by \$50,000,000 ages. It is a fact that when Sir Woop- and the commanding tower of Seraskier. with material national benefit to its now made his progress in North Caro- The flames apparently did not sweep industries and interests and by such lina he was bailed as a North Carolinian. Hom which connect Stamboul with Galata. increase so add to the purchasing power a genuine Tar Heel product, like the Instead they took a course along the of the Canadians that they will be able Mecklenburg Declaration of Independ- valley crossed by the aqueduct of Valto buy from us on a larger scale. From ence, Poke Boggs, Josephus Daniels, Ens and fed on the small houses on the an economic standpoint the Canadian VIA PEDDY, HOKE SMITH and HOPPER two hillsides until they reached the sea. opposition to the agreement is as short GRIST. Envious sisters have accused For this reason the Grand Bazar, the sighted as the opposition on this side North Carolina of "claiming every- American Bible house, the mosque of of the line. It is quite possible that an thing." At any rate, the birthplace of Sultan BAYEZID II., which were not far election will be necessary across the Sir Woodrow should be settled by a

Moroccan Negotiations.

The exact amount of compensation of the Stamboul peninsula upon which are the Seraglio, Santa Sophia and interesting remains of ancient Byzantium was affected. The Golden Horn formed a barrier to the flames between Stamboul and Moroccan question is now clear. A week ago there were merely vague reports of demands for certain frontier "rectifications" in favor of German Kamerun and at the expense of French Kamerun and at the expense of French is sufficiently formed the point of the Stamboul and interesting remains of ancient Byzantium was affected. The Golden Horn formed a barrier to the flames between Stamboul and Galata, the seat of Constantinople's forting should happen it is he who would be bale cide and not she.

Stamboul, it is estimated, has to be resumed to four years imprisonment. He has now been at larve for a long time, but some fine day be too will fall a victim to the avenger of blood; his four years imprisonment to have four years imprisonment to have four years imprisonment. He has now been at larve for a long time, but some fine day be too will fall a victim to the avenger of blood; his four years imprisonment to have four years imprisonment to have four years imprisonment to have prevented by the peasants who were there and he was condenned to four years imprisonment. He has now been at larve for a long time, but some fine day be too will fall a victim to the avenger of blood; his four years imprisonment in the point of a long time, but some fine day be too will fall a victim to the avenger of blood; his four years imprisonment. He has now been at larve for a long time, but some fine day be too will fall a victim to the avenger of blood; his four years imprisonment. He has now been at larve for a long time, but some fine day be too will fall a victim to the avenger of blood; his four years imprisonment. He has now been at larve for a long time, but some fine day be too will a long time, but some fine day be too will a long time, but some fine day be too will a long time, b Kamerun and at the expense of French | built on an average of every fifty years. Congo. Now it seems plain that Ger-

that his opponents hoped and his par- Congo Valley would be open to the Gertisan followers outside his immediate mans for development. To be sure, circle feared he might not possess. He the Congo Free State would still remain has imposed a rule of reason on the ma- Belgian, but Belgian resistance to Ger-

to retract, explain or disown any of his tiring from Central Africa. The terristatements. And he has courage. He tory ceded would amount to many hundreds of thousands of square miles. of the party creed, no matter how loud, The great Congo colony won by DE BRAZZA, the long stretch of territory stretching from the Congo to Lake Tchad, the harbors of Libreville and chosen Loango, all of these would be surrenlook for in a candidate for President, dered. Such is the price Germany is debatable ground. Outside of this, no hand to her neighbor in Morocco, where in large united companies ceased to be tolimpediment to his candidacy is appar- German trade does not yet amount to ent, unless the Democratic party still \$1,000,000 a year and where up to the retains its aversion to going before the appearance of the Panther at Agadir Germany had never possessed even the gypsies have but a single chief. faintest territorial claim. The German demands in the Congo

concern the French first and most Wilson was telling the brethren and intimately because French territory is affected. But the British interest is hardly less vital. A few years ago, when the French expedition under Major MARCHAND crossed Africa and established itself at Fashoda, Great Britain made French withdrawal or war the instant alternative. But just as Fashoda in French hands interrupted the line between the Cape and Cairo, cut off the Transafrican communications between Egypt and South Africa, so a Congo Free State owned or mortgaged to Germany would give Germany a coast to coast colony and the Cape to Cairo would have a German section.

It will be seen then that the German price for Moroccan concessions, all purely imaginary, since Germany owns nothing and has no other title to things again into the community to become once Moroccan than lies in her army, brings international complications hardly less serious than those presented by the and turbulent time. German occupation of Agadir itself. Apparently the British Government has determined not to consent to a German establishment on the Atlantic coast of Morocco. Equally the French oppose the annexation of the Sus territory, because it means a new Franco-German frontier and makes perpetual rather than abolishes Franco-German disputes in Morocco.

In this situation the Germans have asked for French Congo and French gypsy to the authorities; everything is de rights in Belgian Congo Free State as a quid pro quo. This demand the French seem to have rejected and the moment when the French rejection had been semi-officially reported the British Chancellor of the Exchequer selected to make his warning if not threatening address. The reason, it would appear, lies in the fact that the price Germany has asked from France is a price which if paid would seriously affect British interests. Therefore the French refusal earns a rather surprisingly undiplomatic indorsement in official British quarters.

That Germany should expect to get all she asked is unthinkable. Only when the irreducible minimum of her demands is known and the attitude of

conference like that at Algeciras is always possible. But here Germany can expect little. Great Britain and Russia are bound to support the French position in any event. Italy has made her arrangements and been paid in Tripoli for concessions in Morocco. There remain an

It has suffered thirty times from devasta-

merchandise every month and buy from them about \$10,000,000 worth. It is for the Canadians to decide whether or not those purchases shall be appreciably increased.

The Underwood Boom.

Is the South forever to be treated as a closed territory, its people kept under a political ban, its leaders barred from the highest ambition in which men of every other community may indulge?

If the solid South be forgotten for a moment, what reason can be urged for moment, what reason can be urged for moment, what reason can be urged for not regarding Mr. UNDERWOOD of Alabama as a desirable condidate for the Democratic nomination for President? He has experience, knowledge, tact and askill. In a situation packed with opportunities for error he has shown ability to thin the are the hard task set for error he has shown ability to the are the hard task set for him, the creation of a legislative manking the congorer Will.Lask would then observed the communities associated the mouth of the Congo. There is also the green of the france has the reversionations of its office has been marked by tregarding the congorer will. In a situation packed with care the hard task set for him, the creation of a legislative manking that the complete its three the days of CONSUNTY and the more intimate association of the french congo, which is not the form the first of the french African empire, which those about Lake Tehad and the main skill. In a situation packed with capture of the Congo. There is also that the capture of the Congo Free State in addition.

If the solid South be forgotten for a moment, what reason can be urged for method to the form the color of the congorer state in the form the congoration of the french congonate in the form the first of the french congonate in the form the first of the french congonate in the form the first of the french congonate in the form the first of the french congonate in the first of the french congonate in the form the first of the first

SOUTH GERMAN GYPSIES.

The possession of moral qualities is generally denied the gypsies, but most unfairly. With equal injustice it is asserted that the still stand at a very primitive grade of civil ization. It is in their family and tribal rela tionships and in their usages and customs that the falsehood of this assertion can bes be seen. In former days, when the gypsies still travelled in great troops, and all the tribes of a single country, North German, South German, were united into an inde leaders, chieftains or headmen These of Hungary have still to this day their chief and second in command, Voivode Saibidjo. In this respect matters have now even been forced to split into little bands travelling in family parties of one or two wagons. On that account we German elected, and only one who knows how to gain the esteem and affection of the others He must also be fairly wealthy, according to gypsy notions, and a sick or infirm another is chosen, usually from among the family or nearest relations of the former chief.

The chief gives verdicts in all disputes between gypsies, but especially when any one has transgressed the law and is bale cido. For this purpose an annual tail (assembly) is held, generally in Elsass in autumn are strangers admitted. There all judicial matters are settled and decisions given by the chief. According to the offence, the accused may be made hale cido for a couple of years or expelled altogether, while others are restored to honor or condemned to remain bale cido for a further period of years. Only in cases of revenge for bloodshed does

After such a tail there is a merrymaking Those who have been restored and are thus no longer bale cido, with their connections and friends, spend money and more one of them. Wine, beer, spirits, all flow in streams. There is singing, dancing, feasting and games; in short a right joyou

The reverse of the medal is that a great regular free fight, in point of fact real bat such a tail many come who come only to find their enemies, those who "wear the death shirt," and men who seek revenge for bloodshed or have something to fight out themselves. After a preluc mutual insults the scuffle begins, blows ar struck and there is stabbing and shooting the incident seldom closes without ble shed and often manslaughter. There is no publicity. A gypsy never betrays anothe

gypsy to the authorities: everything is decided among themselves. If any one should make a report or lodge an information by which the perpetrator or perpetrators of a crime should be discovered by the authorities he would have "peached." he would be an informer, and his death would be a certainty. But if in spite of all the perpetrator should be arrested, his punishment counts for nothing; even if he have served his sentence he is still liable to vengeance for bloodshed.

But if a reconciliation should be brought about with his opponent, dictated generally by his courage and intrepidity, it is lasting. As a symbol of reconciliation the gypsy who has sworn vengeance takes two glassesbeer, wine or spirit glasses—and himself pours the particular liquor into one of them, in which, however, there need be only a little. He takes then not his own glass but that of the other party, the reconciled poponent, clinks glasses, each drinking ther glasses at one draught. Each then takes his own glass back, the opponents are reconciled, all vengeance is forgotten and every glasses at one draught. Each then takes his own glass back, the opponents are recon-ciled, all vengeance is forgotten and every-thing forgiven. Good will has replaced

The following example, which happened France and England toward them officially declared will the situation become clear.

If the negotiations between France and Germany fail another international conference like that at Algorina is always.

The tollowing example, which happened exactly as I describe it, will make the explanation clearer: At a great accidental of one of my brothers-in-law who had sworn revenge against him and for whom he "wore the death shirt," was brought about one evening in the land to the corresponding t e ceremony was as above describe it chanced, shortly after the reconcili ion another opponent entered, or rather wo, father and son, for the gypsy who had made peace with my brother-in-law had in-law's late enemy challenged the two newly as opposed to surrage. I nomas wentworth arrived gypsies and provoked them. Then in the inn passage he shot the son dead on the spot. The father tried to hurry to his son's assistance, but was himself shot twee by the assailant, now behaving like a wild many that had been distributed (throughout many that had been distributed). value of that surplus last year was only sing classes?

Si35,000,000. The surplus product of the fisheries was less than \$16,000,000.** We have no doubt Sir Woodrow extensively surplus cross the border, and if it should it would not be enough to feed those who are yearly added to our population.

Of Canada's imports in the last calendar year 60 per cent. came from the United States, 25 per cent. from the United Kingdom and the remaining to the terminal to the back of his head. The fied and the terminal to the back of his head to the third anniversary of the the constitution at Constantinople was marked by another of those great fires that have figured in the history of the constitution at Constantinople was marked by another of those great fires that have figured in the history of the constitution at Constantinople was marked by another of his head. The fied but had to be taken to a hospital, where he died within the terminal to the termina

in front of the mosque of SULEIMAN I., of which the splendid domes and graceful minarets are easily distinguished marks from the Golden Horn to the Sea of Marmora. Near by are the buildings of the War Department, soldiers' barracks and the commanding tower of Seraskier. The flames apparently did not sweep back toward the bridges of the Golden Horn which connect Stamboul with Galata Instead they took a course along the valley crossed by the aqueduct of VALENS and fed on the small houses on the two hillsides until they reached the sea. For this reason the Grand Bazar, the American Bible house, the mosque of Sultan BAYEZID II., which were not far from the starting point of the conflagration, have apparently escaped. Neither does there appear from the meagre reports anything to indicate that the point of the Stamboul peninsula upon which are

such meat has been kept of cooked, bale cido in a less serious sense. S a man who eats or drinks out of a

exactly. Moreover, the German gypsies, with a few exceptions, seldom go into winter quarters, and only remain in one place for Christmas and New Year. Otherwise they travel throughout the year. But even in this respect there have been changes recently. The compulsory schooling of their children, and the exhibition of their passports, compel them to be sedentary for a little. Thus at the beginning of winter large bands assemble in certain places and there hire houses, paying, to disarm all suspicion, several months or a quarter's rent in advance. Some in Bavaria have even bought houses. Such winter quarters can be found in villages near Karlsruhe and Stuttgart, and especially in Elsass.

Winter with its hardships and its misery is the most dreaded guest of the gypsies. The moment it is gone, as soon as the warm sun peeps from behind the clouds at the beginning of spring, the halt is over. In apparent disorder the gypsies depart, one hither and another thither; yet all is exactly regulated and each section plunges into its own appointed round. But soon all order vanishes. Various causes contribute to its dissolution; for example, collisions with the authorities. Then the trail signs are brought into use, by which they inform, advise or caution their comrades, or convey notice of a meeting, or sometimes even of a project. Here I may add that these trail signs and signals are far more widely used among foreign gypsies than among German gypsies for whom but few suffice. So-called civilization has abolished the others. For special purposes German gypsies still use some few Botto signs; for example on the special purposes German gypsies still some few Botto signs; for example on some few Botto signs; for example on the march, to show those who come after what road or direction has been taken. They also employ gesture signs when they post sentinels at the camping place and warning signs on the approach of suspicious persons, constables or police; but formerly more signs were used than are used to-day. Besides these there is the remarkable gypsy whistle, peculiar to them and known to or used only by them. If it be heard, no matter where or at what time, every gypsy knows that one of his race is somewherein the neighborhood, even if he had no suspicion of his presence and could not see him, as for instance in a crowded market, or in prison I do not think that the whistle is yet known to the uninitiated, unimportant though it may appear.

TO VOTE OR NOT TO VOTE. Some Illustrious Names and Various Claims.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir anti-suffragist woman signing herself "J. T. W." asks why the suffragists claim certain believers in equal suffrage. I can reply as to a few of these. We claim that Mrs. Russell Sage is one of us because for some years she has given large sums of money to the We claim Florence Nightingale from these words of hers:

It seems to me self-evident and axiomatic that every householder and taxpayer should have voice in the expenditure of the money paid, in-cluding as that does interests most vital to every human being. And Clara Barton said to her soldiers:

When you were weak and I was strong I tolle Now you are strong and I am weak Because of my work for you I ask your aid. ask the ballot for myself and my sex. As I sto by you I pray you stand by me and mine.

I do not recall that any claim is made t Jenny Lind. George Eliot says: "There is ever and only dribble out your mind on the sly like a leaky barrel." Whether this proves ject for a debate on a hot day. Elizabeth believed in equal rights if she were true to

Caroline Norton, who is quoted by "J. T. W. as not in favor of woman suffrage, must have been a remarkably stupid woman if she did not desire for her sex a share in the English author, whose husband treated her ruelly and robbed her of all the profits of her books, and finally of her children. When she appealed to the law the courts sustained The custody of infants ac the husband. gave English women who were divorce custody of their children; it was passed in writer in 1851; if she it was who got the bill through Parliament its passage came too late to afford her much relief. As for Joan of Arc. she certainly seems to have pre-

he distinction between the factions. All this sort of discussion seen much beside the mark. If "J. T. sincerely seeking enlightenment let her read Olive Schreiner's "Woman and Labor" and come down to Woman Suffrage party the anti-suffragists claim, by extracts printed in the anti-suffrage calendar, these persons as opposed to suffrage: Thomas Wentworth Higginson, Mrs. Harriot Stanton Blatch the Legislature, last February; and lo these names led all the rest. By what claim are they there? MARTHA WENTWORTH SUPPREN

Secretary Woman Suffrage Party. NEW YORK July 24

LIVING IN BUENOS AYRES. There You Pay Fifty Cents for a New York Paper.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I have een much interested in the discussion regarding the high cost of living here. Buenos Ayres is with the single exception of Rio de Janeiro the most expensive city in the world permit the report to go unchallenged and no in which to live. I say this after an experience of twenty-five years abroad.

Just one sample: The Sun retails in all the book stalls for 50 cents Argentine money, which is just 23 cents United States gold. There is no duty on newspapers, so cannot understand this excessive price It strongly emphasizes my point, however All other New York papers sell for 50 cents W. E. Dot CLAS. a copy also. BUENOS ATRES, June 16.

Argentine Currency.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN - Sir . Speak ing of prices in Buenos Ayres, I am moved to quote from a letter dated December 19.

Next morning we neared Buenes Ayres dropped anchor about a mile from shore. I in-quired incidentally of my friend the pilot what the boatman would charge to take us ashore. "Oh. \$10." I thought he was joking and said nothing. Sure enough it was \$10 in get ashore, and five more to have my portmanteau earried up the Mail to the Custom House. Perhaps a few prices may be interesting. I pay \$500 a month for board and \$200 more for a room, which I had to furnish myself, paying \$150 for a bed and \$73 for a table. for a table. I have coffee at a restaurant for \$2. breakfast at the boarding house not being ready before 10.30. I can get a first class sult of ciothes for \$1,000, or as low as \$60. Oranges and peache are half a dozen for a dollar, and a drink of sode water costs \$3. Wine runs like water; if you ask for water the chances are you will get wine. Now, for fear you may think I am exaggerating on prices I will explain the Argentine currency: Eight reales equal one dollar Argentine; twenty five dollars equal one patagon or American dollar. As every one counts in Argentine dollars, half the people of Buenos Ayres are millionaires. As some wise man has said, whether a thing is great or small depends on the way you view it. HENRY D. SOMERVILLE. BROOKLYN, July 24.

Horace's Villa.

Rome correspondence London Dady Mar An interesting archeological discovery of what is believed to be Horace's Sabine villa has been made in the neighborhood of Percile, in the Sabine Hills

Some peasants while digging came across mosale pavements, and Count Negri was sent by the Government to inspect the discovery. Count Negri has come to the conclusion that the remain River Licenza and the "fons Bandusia," to which one of Horace's odes is dedicated. Count Negri believes he has discovered Horace's Sabine farm, the situation of which has always been in doubt among archmologists.

A Kansas Vacation. om the Kansas City Journa

Two married women of Horton, Mrs. Lou Acker and Mrs. Ed Wouder, have adopted a novel yet profitable way of spending their vacation. They up a homestead. Under the law they must reside on their homesteads six months a year. This is THE ICE AGE.

Discoveries That Prove Presence "Glacial Man" in North America.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: In the

mention in THE SUN of July 20 of my "Ice Age in North America" circulation is given to doubts concerning the glacial age of man in North America which I find are quite prevalent, but which I believe close attention gravel terrace upon which Trenton, N. J., is built is the chief centre toward which investigations have been directed. Now there is no question among geologists that this extensive gravel deposit, fifty feet in depth, was laid down in tide water by the glacial floods which came pouring down the Delaware River from the terminal moraine sixty or seventy miles above, near Belvi dere, N. J. For more than thirty years Dr. C. C. Abbott has been reporting the discovery of palæolithic implements as many as fifteen or twenty feet below the face in the undisturbed strata of this grave is it was exposed by railroad and other ex cavations. The only way of avoiding the ing doubt upon the competency of Dr Abbott as a witness. A large number of those who did not themselves succee finding the implements freely asserted that tween undisturbed gravel and gravel in an solidated. But the instances which he adduced were so specific that this theory could not be maintained, and so there were ominous intimations that Dr. Abbott was dishonest: but for these insinuations there was no ground except the negative evidence of chance visitors who did not succeed in mak ing archæological discoveries. Meanwhile Dr. Abbott was supported by Professor F W. Putnam and the directors of the Peabody

Museum in carrying on investigations What was needed, however, was a specific discovery by another competent of human remains in such a position in the gravels that their glacial age could not be disputed. In December, 1899, such a discovery was made by Mr. Ernest Volk, then and for some time previously employed by Prof. Putnam to carry on explorations in the Trenton gravel. The discovery was that of human thigh bone in undisturbed strata twenty feet below the surface beneath a thick deposit of cross bedded coarse grave which was of unquestionable glacial age This was photographed in place and was duly reported by Prof. Putnam and is now on exhibition in the American Metropolitar Museum in New York. This evidence was canvassed and discussed at the international meeting of Americanists in New York shortly afterward and was considered as practically closing the question. Man was in the Delaware Valley before the close of the glacial period, and there is now no general presumption which would throw discredit on Dr. Abbott's discoveries.

I might add that on two different occasions I was deputed with a committee, of which Professor Arthur Hollick of Columbia University and Professor Libbey of Princeton were members, to conduct test investigations in the Trenton gravels. Mr. Volk told us to choose the localities for ourselves and stake out areas of two or three rods square on the surface and he would have the digging done in our presence upper foot of soil we should find numerous pieces of pottery and flint implements of the modern Indian type, but that below one foot we should not find anything of this flakes and implements of human manufac ture of palæolithic type. In every instance this prophecy was correct, amply support ing the contention of Dr. Abbott that a palæolithic cult in the Delaware Valley pre

ceded and was sharply separated from that of the modern Indian remains. Space forbids going more deeply here into the question. I simply wish that I hope no one will be prevented from giving attention to the facts by random assertions concerning the inconclusiveness of the evidence of glacial man in America The discoveries certified to W. C. Mills, curator of the Ohio Archmolog-Adams and his associates of the Union tor of the United States Geological Survey cannot be lightly set aside as resting on in competent evidence G. FREDERICK WRIGHT.

OBERLIN, Ohio, July 22.

UMPIRES.

President Lynch's Staff.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: With regard to the suspension of Sherwood Magee, outfielder of the Philadelphia National League team, for the action taken by President Lynch was too severe and without full investigation and apparenty without full hearing, for I am informed he neither saw nor spoke to Magee, nor heard his side of the

We who pay money to see the league teams play would like to know a little about Mr. Lynch's attitude with regard to his umpires. Did Mr. I which ever issue an order for his umpires to fight an offending player? If he did not, why did h deny it. Does he know or did he ever inquire whether Finneran said that he could fight any

In a game I saw in Brooklyn in the last series with Pittsburg Wagner of the visiting team was put out of the game for wrangling and held up the came for ten minutes before he quit! In the same game Hummel objected to a third strike and was put out of the game. He departed im-mediately, but was suspended for three days by Mr. Lynch; and nothing happened to Wagner s this a spirit of fairness?
President Lynch has got together the most unsai

isfactory bunch of umpires the game has ever seen Without condoning Magee's offence, in my judg nent Finneran should be released as a detrimen to the game. As for Magee's punishment, if wha Magee says is true Finneran got what he deserved only the job was done at the wrong time. Mages should be severely punished, but to keep him from the game for the rest of the season is far too the game for the rest of the season is far too severe. And to do this without full investigation of all the facts is to my mind unbist and unde

NEW YORK, July 24.

TEUTON AND CELT. An Ancient and Honorable Bivairy Con-

tinued on the Diamond. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-SEC Despit

somewhat prevalent and easily comprehensible belief that baseball is played at its best by mer a hastily selected all German team to go up against the Celts. The names are all in the re ports of games in Sunday's Sun. Probably the bred in the bone fans can better the list off hand at a moment's notice: Gaiser, Rochester, Schultz, Buffalo

Catchers Kling, Boston; Schmidt, Detroit, First basemen Merkle, New York, Hoblitzel, Incinnati: Agler, Newark; Abstein, Jersey City, Second basemen – Zimmerman, Chicago, Knabe, Philadelphia: Elberfeld, Washington: Hummel.

Third basemen Herzog, New York; Hartzell. New York; Zimmerman, Brooklyn. Shortstops Hans Wagner, Pittsburg; Hauser, St. Louis; Tannehlll, Chleago. Left fielders—Scheckard, Chleago; Bescher Cincinnati; Kaiser, Boston. Centre fielders-Hofman, Chleago; Paskert.

Philadelphia: Gestman, Jersey City. Right nelders—Schulte, Chicago; Wolter, New York: Bucher, Cleveland; Gessler, Washington; Moeller, Rochester, The American Association teams of the middle West ought to furnish a notable quota of exponents of our "national" (mixed) game from the Fatherland. Hoch, Milwaukee! Let the fans

ber that this is a mere suggestion from on who is unfortunately not of their brotherhe NEW YORK, July 24. CURIOSUS.

Still Undefined. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: "C. D. S." tells the difference between "executive ability" and "administrative ability." Good. Now let him

GOMPERS'S ATTACK RECOILS. Justice Wright Refuses to Send the Con-

tempt Case to Another Judge. WASHINGTON, July 24.- The plea that the statute of limitations barred their further prosecution for contempt of court in the Bucks Stove and Range Company case was made to-day by Samuel Compers president; John Mitchell, vice-president to facts will prove to be groundless. The and Frank Morrison, secretary of the American Federation of Labor, in equi court proceedings before Justice wright They entered a plea that they were no guilty and that even if they were guilty the acts they were accused of happened more than three years ago and the statute of limitations had intervened Justice Wright allowed the committee of awyers, consisting of Dana Davenpo of Bridgeport, Conn.; J. M. Beck of New York and J. J. Darlington of Washington, D. C., who acted as prosecutors in the proceedings, ten days in which to answer the pleas filed by the three labor men.

Before the men filed their pleas Justice Wright overruled the motion for a bill of particulars, but allowed an amended application for such a bill. Justice Wright again refused to certity the case to another Justice for hearing, basing his refusal on statements made by Gompers before the "third degree" committee of the Senate charging Justice Wright with being unfair. On this point Justice Wright said:

"Whatever might have been the disposition of the presiding Justice, had there been preferred in orderly manner before the court a suggestion that another member of the court take up the burden of this proceeding, now there is no alternative. The attack made before a committee of Congress by parties defendant permits no course but one. The respondents themselves deprived the Justice of ents themselves deprived the sustice of all alternative save to go forward with the duties of the court and carry them through to the end."

Alton B. Parker of New York appeared as chief counsel for the labor men.

SEAL TREATY RATIFIED.

The Senate Approves the Convention With England, Japan and Russia.

WASHINGTON, July 24.-The Senate romptly ratified the fur seal treaty to-day. The convention was signed on July 7 at Washington on behalf of the United States, Great Britain, Japan and Russia. The treaty was considered in the Senate Foreign Relations Committee this morning and reported without oppo-

Under the terms of the treaty a patrol of the north Pacific frequented by the seal herd is to be maintained and there is to be a division between the signatory Powers of the skins of the seals taken Powers of the skins of the seals taken at the rookeries under warrant of lew. By the treaty the United States aurrenders 15 per cent. of its killed seals to Japan and a like percentage to Great Britain for Canada in consideration of the surrender by these Powers of their right to kill seals in the open sea. The United States is obligated by the treuty to pay to Japan and Canada each the sum of \$220,000 for the skins these countries now have on hand and for which the United States shall sell the skins in one. United States shall sell the skins in

United States shall sell the skins in ques-tion and take the proceeds.

The life of the treaty is fixed at fifteen years and it is the expectation of the Powers interested that it will operate of enlarge the seal herds.

APPORTIONMENT APPEAL Court of Appeals to Sit in Extraordinary Session To-morrow. Notice that the Court of Appeals will

sit in extraordinary session to-morrow to hear an appeal in the proceedings to set aside the apportionment of the State into Senate and Assembly districts in 1907 was filed in the County Clerk's office yesterday. The proceeding appealed is the one instituted by W. S. Reynolds and others, which was dismissed by the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court on the ground that the proceeding merely presented an academic question for debate since it named no defendants who were required to defend the action. The extraordinary session of the Court of Appeals was called in order that a new apportionment may be made by the present Legislature next fall if the court sets aside the present apportionment.

TAFT GOLFS IN THE RAIN. Sticks to Game Despite Downpour-Starts for Washington.

BEVERLY, Mass., July 24.- President Taft started back to Washington lists this afternoon, motoring to Boston and taking the Federal Express there.

After persisting in his game of golf this morning despite a drenching downpour until he had played ten holes he gave up and returned to Paramatta. This after-noon he spent with his family, though he was obliged to work for several In the afternoon the cleared and a brisk wind set in of the sea, which made his motor trip to Boston pleasant. pleasant.

Movements of Naval Vessels

WASHINGTON, July 24.—The tug Pontiao has arrived at New York yard, the gunboat Marietta at Port Limon, the monitor Cheyenne at Bremerton, the battleships Missouri, Mississippi, Maine and Ohio and cruiser Washington at Tompkinsville, the gunboat Petrel at Gonaives, the gunboat Peoria at Cape Haytien, the destroyer Perkins at Newport, the battledestroyer Perkins at Newport, the patheships Connecticut, Vermont and Nebraska, the tender Yankton and torpedo boat Montgomery at Provincetown, the collier Brutus and hospital ship Solace at Boston, the tug Patapsco at Bockland, the cruiser West Virginia at Vancouver and the collier Nanshan at Hankow.

The collier Cæsar has sailed from Guantanamo for San Juan, the yacht Sylph from Nyack for Washington, the gunboat Paducah from Key West for New York, the collier Leonidas from Havana for Key West and the cruiser North Carolina from Cristobal for Ponce

Army and Navy Orders.

WASHINGTON, July 24.—These army orders have been issued.

have been Issued:

Capit George W. Cocheu, Coast Artillery, to Military Academy.
First Lieut, George M. Holley, Eleventh in fanity, to Port Huron for encampment of Michigan National Guard.
Capit C. C. Lansing and First Lieut, Frederick M. Barrows, Fourth Fleid Artillery, to Fort Biley temporarily, thence to Sparta, Wis, as inspector instructors field artillery of organized militia.
First Lieut, Kinzie B. Edmunds, Fifteenth Cavairy, from Eighth Cavairy to Fort Myer.
First Lieut, Charles S. Hoyt, Fifteenth Cavairy, from Fifth Cavairy to Fort Sheridan,
Second Lieut, Charles L. Wyman, Seventeenth Infantry, from manuouver division to St. Paul.
Second Lieut, Frederick C. Rogers, Sixteenth Infantry, to Fort Davis as special disbursing agent.
First Lieut, Joseph O. Walkup, Medical Corps. agent:
First Lieut, Joseph O. Walkup, Medical Corps,
from San Antonio, Tex., to Fort Basard,
Major James T. Dean, Third Infants, to
Adjutant General's department, vice Major H. C.

Adjutant General's department, vice Major R. C. Haie, ordered to Governors Island
Major Peyton C. March, Adjutant General, from Fort Riley to Omaha.
Col. Joseph Garrard, Fifteenth Cavairy, to Camp Perry, Ohio, about August 13 on business pertaining to National Rifle Association of America.
Capt. Alfred S. Morgan, Coast Artiflery, to Subsistence Department and Fort Riley.
Capt. Mailn Craig, General Staff, from San Antonio, Tex., to his station.

These navy orders have been issued: Commonder H. Phelps, retired, from New York yard to home. Commander J. C. Leonard, to New York yard. Commander J. H. Rowen, retired, from the

Maine to home.
Lieutenant Commander Y. S. Williams, to the Lieutenant Commander Y. S. Williams, to the Salem as executive.
Lieutenant Commander R. K. Crank, from the Wisconsin to the Maine as executive.
Lieutenant Commander R. C. Bulmer, from the Salem to home and wait orders.
Lieut. O. L. Cox, from Quincy, Mass., to the Salem as senior engineer officer.
Ensign G. Church, from the Saratoga to Waddington.